

Salt Lake City, August 1. My Dour Halt One of our biggest merchants told me today that this week was the dullest Salt Lake had known since the panic of July, 1393. Everyone that is sessions. anyone has left town, even though the weather is as delightful as one could find at any summer resort in the world. It's "between seasons," the world. It's "between seasons," the merchant says, whatever that may mean, and he adds that he does not look for any renewal till the middle of September. Glorious September? The month when everything blooms and revives. The theatre seasons open, concerts are planned, music chases reform, plane lids are dusted off and thrown up again, and society rushes back to town, obliterates the tan of the mountains from its cheeks, and plunges again into the whirlpool of pleasure. So till September, dear Hal, possess your soal in patience. The town afrords nothing whatever now of the gossip you most incline of the gossip you most incline to hear. Not a theatre open, not a note

of the gossip you most incline to hear. Not a theatre open, not a note of music in the cir, except what you hear at Saltair or Garfield. Politics, which you say interests you now, next to theatricals all run one way. You remember dear old Pudd nhead Wilson's caying. 'It's difference of opinion to be aroused in all the length and breadth of Salf Lake. The unanimity and eye singleness with which everyone in this hitherto jarring, differing community is shouting for Bryan is alsolutely bewildering. They do say that there will be a McKinley address and out, and that it has even been written some days, but the papers won't print anonymous communica. won't print anonymous communica-tions, and no one has yet been found with the courage to put his name to it. Wednesday, Midnight.

with the courage to put his name to it.

Wednesday, Midright.

This being the farewell night of the Pearson company at the Grand, I felt measureably cheerful, and hence ventured out to see "The Midnight Alarm."

It was great fun. The actors really did better work than in any of their lurid preceding efforts, but the play is a curio. I would not like to say how many times "I'll be even with you yet," "It a my turn next," "You have triumphed now, but when next we meet," "Hal Would you!" "Release me, viliain!" and such dear old familiar kindred speeches did duty, but they were all in evidence, or something very like them, and every time they were shot oil they brought cown a galiery. The visit of the Pearson company has been a feast of reason empany has been a feast of reason and a flow of soul to the gallery boys. The plays and the players are formed a contempt for the parquetre as if Mr. Rogers' house them ho downstairs, one of the most glorious bursts of appreciation I ever heard from a gallery was the other night in an exching place, when the bailled villain yells, "You here!" and the hero should back, "Yes, ME!" The roar of applause that followed that restort sent all thoughts of grammar and criticism headlong out of the window. Yet they say that Mr. Pearson is a veteran manager, as shrewd as they make them; that hence ran the Union Square in New York, and that he makes more money than half the shows that travel. He hires a company for a figure that even he wouldn't like to reveal; he procures a big display of printing and he bliss of the foremost Welshmen of the bills and of the billing and he bills and professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost welshmen of the bill of the billing and he had in any play in which he appeared it hand in any play in which he appeared than in the future weeks ago, he gave out as his read man, and in any play in which he appeared than in the future well and in any play in which he appeared than in the future well and in any play in which he appeared than in the future well as

hires a company for a figure that even he wouldn't like to reveal; he procures a big display of printing and he bills his towns like a circus. Then with plays of the ultra, diabolical, sensahe wouldn't like to reveal; he procures a big display of printing and he bills towns like a circus. Then with plays of the ultra, dabolical, sensational sort, he rings up the currain, and the galleries do the rest. As he country up his box office receipts each night he can afford to snop his fingers at high art, newspaper criticism, and the habitues of parquette and stalls galle.

Friday.

Casion Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the focuntry, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture on "Song and Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the foundation of the country, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture on "Song and Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the country, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture on "Song and Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the country, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture on "Song and Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the country, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture on "Song and Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the country, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture on "Song and Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the country, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture on "Song and Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the country, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture on "Song and Professor William Apmadoc, one of the foremost Weishmen of the country, a poet, musician and writer of note, will deliver a lecture of note, will d

which now goes on merrily and easily the choir's weekly reheatral, which funder Carcieve' baton as if it had been runhang a season. Between the acts I asked the professor how he get over his trouble with the music union. "Oh. that's all right," he replied, with a wink. "I am surrounded by nuion." that's all right," he replied, with a wink. "I am surrounded by union men in the orchestra here, but you'll notice I don't touch my violin. If I played they wouldn't stand it. But I merely wave the baton and sing, I all goes merrily as a marriage beil." I noticed afterward that it was strictly true, but I thought how Blakle Blakemore must have curred the union rules on the opening night. Careless' violin would have been a tower of strength and a rock of refuge to him that would have covered up a multitude of vocal.

Singe Whispers.

John James is manager of Ap Union tour.

Lawrence Hanley will go or ing next season.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Russ summering at Soda Springs.

It is said that D. H. Harkins the new "Pudd'nhend Wilson."

Will Clive's orchestra is do! covered up a multitude of vocal cartwheels and summersaults

The seventh annual tour of Charles
Frohman's stock company from the
Empire theatre, New York, has just
opened at the Baldwin theatre. San
Francisco, and the company will be opened at the Baldwin theatre, San Francisco, and the company will be been early in September. The play selected by Mr. Frobman for the opening performance of this well-known and carefully selected organization is emitted "Bohemia." It is from a Brench work of Henri Murgers and the adaptation has been made by Ciyde Pitch, author of "Beau Brummel," and other noteworthy dramas. It is said that in "Bohemia" Mr. Fitch has carefully preserved the delightful atmosphere and buoyancy that made Murgers' work in the original a classic. Henry Arthur Jones' "The Masqueraders" and a W Pincro's "The Rencht of a Doubt," plays that have the stamp of a London and a New York verdict of approval, ate siso in the repertoire of the company.

company for next season. Both have on a pount," phays that have the stamp of a London and a New York verdict of approval, are also in the repertoire of the company.

The run of the "Mikado" came to a successful end al Garifeld last evening. It will in all probability be seen at the Grand Opera house Wednesday evening with the same cast. Professor Careless, whose Park Cty, engagements consume his time Weilnesday and Thursday of every week, will not conduct. The performance, as it is now seen, is a very different thing you what it was on the opening night, and the conduct of the company.

Misses Thux, Howard, Days and Copper are as good as one will find in most traveling companies. Mr. Biskemore is a clever Ko.Ko. essecially in the acting parts. Mr. Thomas has made quite an amnature reputation and should be seen again. Mr. Ashworth has decidedly improved in his acting and his singing is most tuneful. Mr. Richards and Mr. James have both improved and in a building like the Grand, should be heard to better advantage still.

The Lyceum will throw open its doors to the public again tomorrownight, having secured as an attraction, Nobles' and on Thursday right Milton Nobles' target and contained the contract of the contract of the care and in a distinguish of the contract o

With 500 voices from the tebernacle choir to represent our vocal and choral music, and with the K. of P. band to stand for our instrumental forces, Salt Lake should be given a very good account of at the coming Denver eisteddfod. The band will enter the contest to a 200 press, the choir pressly and count of at the coming Denver eistedafod. The band will enter the contest
for a \$300 prize: the choir merely appears as one of the features, as the
feature, in fact of the daily eisteddfod
sessions. The money for the expense
of transporting the band and the singers is now being gathered, and it will
represent a preity heat sum when it is
gotten together. Today's concert at
Saitair is for the benefit of the band,
and they also expect to make something from public appearances in Denver. It is not unlikely too, that while
they are in Colorado they may go farther east to play in the Bryan campalgn; they could give valuable pointers to any organization they would be
apt to meet with west of St. Louis.
Following is a list of instruments
which are used by the band. One
pirole, one fluts, one oboe, one E flat
clarinet, twelve B flat clarinets, four
soxaphones, two bassoons, one contra bass, four French horrs, one trumpet, four cornets, three trombones, one
barkone, one E flat tuba, one double B
flat bass, drums and tympani.

Me Standard sinvers are now being

Henry Miller has signed with A. M. Falmer for next season, and he will open the great northern theatre in Chicago as lending man. Blanche Walsh will come back from Australia, where she is playing with Nat Goodwin, to appear as leading woman. When Mr. Miller left for England some weeks ago, he guve out as his reason for no re-engaging with Frohman that he was on the lookout for himself, and immated that in the future he would have a managerial hand in any play in which he appeared. It is hardly probable that he receives anything else than a salary from Palmer, but he is understood to have picked up several plays in London, which will be produced during the Palmer season.

**A Device has decided not to ment of Christian homes and asylums ment of Christian homes and asylums ment of Christian homes and asylums.

The local Weish forces should be out in force on Thursday evening, the 20th, at the assembly hall. On that to casion Professor William Apmadoc, one of the forcmost Weishmen of the country a pack marginal and writer he should be given a warm welcome to Salt Lake. Mr. Stephens has set aside

John James is manager of Apmadoc's

Lawrence Hanley will go out star-

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Russell are It is said that D. H. Harkins will be

Will Clive's orchestra is doing very good work as the new Lagoon resort. Roland Reed opens in Boston on the

Frederick Warde and Rose Coghlin made a decided success in San Fran-cisco at popular prices. They pro-duced both "Carmen" and "The Merchant of Venice." Walter Edwards, who is now stage

manager of the company playing at Elitch's gardens, Denver, is receiving some fine press notices for his work in Woman Against Woman." George Edeson and Welter Edwards

are to form the nucleus of the Grand's company for next season. Both have been enguged and Manager Rogers has made a proposition to Henrietta Cross-

OME REMARKABLE AFRO-AMERICAN WOMEN.

OME Examples of Self-Sacrifice in the Cause of Education, and Unflagging Efforts to Establish Progressive Institutions For the Forest Series of The Moving Spirit. SOME REMARKABLE AFRO-AMERI-Noble Examples of Self-Sacrifice in

THE MOVING SPIRIT.

Mrs. Brooker T. Washington, the leading figure of the convention, is a southern form woman having first seen the light of day at Macon, Miss., in 1865. She is truly a self-made woman, the story of her life and struggles to attain intellectual life being full of pathetic incidents. A mere complished or will be accomplished by all the missionary work. The time is hong past for the old time white mission workers. The Afro-American race can help itself best through the influence of the convention, is a southern born woman having first seen the light of day at Macon, Miss., in 1865. She is truly a self-made woman, the story of her life and struggles to attain intellectual life in the leading figure of the convention, is a southern born woman having first seen the light of day at Macon, Miss., in 1865. She is truly a self-made woman, the story of her life and struggles to attain intellectual life and struggles to attain intell gressive Institutions For the Upsion workers. The Afro-American race can help itself best through the influ-ence of the well balanced individuals exertions created for herself a way into the school into. Until her graduation from the Fiske university she gave her own labor in payment of board and tuition, gaining spending money through services rendered teachers and pupils—and by teaching at fifteen, it can be readily seen that all the usual pleasures of youth were sacrificed in the cause of education. Her experience as a teacher well fitted her to accept the offer that came to her on graduating, of place in the faculty of finskekee institute. Sie immediately entered upon her duties there and at the time of her marriage to the principal of the institution she was lady principal. Appreciating her own struggies, the stands, it is said, as a changeless friend to every girl working her way through school.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S LIFE WORK. ence of the well balanced individuals of its own race. And that the best element of the feminine part of the colored race have come to realize this is evidenced in the second article of the charter which defines the object of the Federation of Afro-American women as (I) The concentration of the dormant energies of the women of the Afro-American race into one broad band of sisterhood; for the purpose of establishing needed reforms, and the practical encouragement of all efforts being put forth by various agencies, religious, educational, ethical and otherwise for the upbuilding, ennobling and advancement of the race; (2)

THE MOVING SPIRIT.

MRS. WASHINGTON'S LIFE WORK. Mrs. Washington has interested her-



MRS. WM. E. MATHEWS (VICTORIE EARLE) and MRS. LIBBIE ANTHONY.

people by our women. The establishment of Christian homes and asylums for our fallen and wayward.

The separate car law.

Prison reform.

The plantation woman and child. The John Brown Memorial associa-

The proposed international exposition in Paris, 1900; the part Afro-American women should take.

The need of a national Afro-Ameri-can woman's paper. Plans for raising necessary money and securing necessary support for the

How can the national federation of Afro-American women be made to serve the best interests and needs of

our women?

The strength of this new national organization, even while yet in its infancy, gives encourarement of its ultimate power among the people it represents. The roll now includes fifty organizations, the average number composing a local organization being seventy-five members; many of the clubs having on roll as many as two hundred and fifty names.

A BOSTON LEADER.

Prominent among the women who are leaders in this laudable movement for the uplifting of their race are Mrs. Stephen P. Ruffin, Boston; Mrs. Brooker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala., president; Mrs. F. R. Ridley, Brookline, Mass., secretary; Mrs. Libble C. Anthony, Jefferson county, Mo. treasurer, and Mrs. William E. Matthews (Victoria Earle). New York City, chairman of the executive committee.

In the space allowed it is only possible to make but a pussing allusion to all these workers, reserving for the last

In the space allowed it is only possible to make but a passing allusion to all these workers, reserving for the last the most important figure, the president, Mrs. Brooker T. Washington, First, Mrs. Brooker T. Washington, First, Mrs. Ruffin, who is the widow of Judge George Ruffin, of Boston, deserves much credit for having first agitated through her paper, The New Era, the needs of and possibility of the federation. She is one of the foremost of the colored women journalists, and is ably assisted in the conduct of her paper by her daughter, Mrs. F. R. Ridley, who, as secretary of the federation, has labored earnestly for the success of the coming convention. Speaking of this convention Mrs. Ridley savs, "No body of women in the world has graver situations to face or more serious problems to consider, and because of this we consider it one of the most serious and important movements of the time. No colored mother, convention considering the future which the most serious and important move-ments of the time. No colored mother, carefully considering the future which America opers to her child, can afford to so still and take things as they come and with all the mothers combined for good works the colored child may have reason to hope for his inheritance." Mrs. Ridley taught in the public schools of Boston for over seven years before entering journalism.

before entering journalism.

FROM THE WEST. Mrs. Libbie C. Anthony, who has in charge the funds of the federation, is a native Missourian, having been born and educated in that state. She was

ing our race and its development. I want to encourage them through this means of realizing that we are all Baumgarten, the tailor, dress suits, making history daily such as will give \$40; silk lined. 158 Main.

our best material is needed in the backwoods."

Early in her career, with full realization
of this need. Mrs. Washington determined
to extend to her country women fraternal
help. While thinking how best to accomplish her purpose it sudenly occurred to
her to try and gather those of them who
came into the Tuskessee on Saturday to
purchase weekly provisions and talk with
them, and that if that method successed
to get those she did reach to bring in
others. She started her weekly meeting
in a most novel manner. After renting
a large-sized room she employed several
little boys to ask every colored woman
they met on the streets to come to the
room "to see a lady that had something
for her." By this means she started Saturday meetings that now average in attendance from forty to one hundred womer. Nor did she stop there, but has
organized similar weekly meetings
throughout the neighboring rural districts. The talks of these assemblies are
generally on the proper care of and bringing up of children. Besides these meetings, with the aid of the lady teachers
and professors, the wives of the Normal
school, she organized the Tuskesge Woman's club.

Mrs. Washington's success as an organ-



MRS. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

In expressing her hopes for the future of the federation, Mrs. Washington says: "I am most anxious that the colored women's clubs should be interested in the establishment of a home of retuge for fallen girls, reformatories for wayward youths, pleasant homes for aged and infirm persons and orphan asylums. I firmly believe with Hannah More that "A peculiar people must be reached and elevated through peculiar methods, and only through such practical and needed undertaklings can the women of the race gain the sympathy of good women regardless of race and the respect of mankind in general, and herein stands revealed the beauty of the real New Afro-American woman. KATHARINE NOBLES.

What Constitutes a Family Medicine? A preparation which is adapted to he relief and cure of ailments to hich members of a household are most subject, and which is not only al-leged to do this, but has long and un-failingly proved its ability to do it, assuredly deserves the title of a reli-able Family Medicine. Among time-honored preparations, which experience and the sanction of the medical pro-fession indicate as deserving of promfession indicate as deserving of lar regard and confidence, is Hostet-ter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine adapted to the eradication of dyspepsia, conscipation and billiousness, the three most frequent occurring ailments that vex mankind. Derived from a botanic parentage, it is efficient as well as pure and wholesome. It relieves nervous disquietude and inactivity of the kidneys, and counteracts a tendency to rheumatism. For renewing flagging strength and imparting appetite it can be implicitly relied upon. Fover and some rheumatism and de-Fever and ague, rheumat bility are remedied by it. rheumatism and de-

BEAUTIFUL SALTAIR.

Enjoy yourselves by hearing K. of P. band in two concerts, Saltair today, 4:45 and 7:30, lasting till 10:15 p. m. A SPECIAL FOR MONDAY. F. Auerbach & Bro. will offer Monday their entire line of French organ-dies, worth 50c. and 60c. without re-serve on Monday at 25c. per yard, at F. AUERBACH & BRO.

WORKS LIKE A CHARM.

EFFECTS OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S DISPENSARY LAW.

Interview With Governor John Gary Evans-Order Promoted, Intemperance Decreased and Revenues Added To-A Plan For Other States to Consider.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 6 .- South Carolina in law is neither a prohibition nor a temperance state, but it is impossible for an observant stranger here not to be impressed by the good order that everywhere prevails, as well as by the difficulty he will encounter in getting his matutinal cocktail from any to their than its legal source of supply. Whisky may be purchased by the pint, gailon or barrel, yet from the sabboard to the mountains you will not find an open barroom. Even the druggists fight shy of a doctor's prescription that has the smell of toddy about it. You must get what you want from omcial headquarters.

The state is the boss barkeeper. It furnishes all the liquor sold and regulates the price. County officials are the clerks, and a college professor does the sampling—chemically, of course—to determine the amount of liquid deviltry contained in the various quantities of the liquor sent out.

At the executive mansion the other evening I asked Governor Evans for an explanation of such an anomalous condition of affairs in a state which one of his predecessors had made famous by his frequent reminder to the governor of North Carolina that "it's a long time between drinks."

"It's not a difficult matter to understand," he replied, "The whitsky problem stared us in the face, as it has done every progressive state in the Union, and some solution of it seemed possible for an observant stranger here

lem stared us in the face, as it has done every progressive state in the Union, and some solution of it seemed imperative. Prohibition was out of the question. That is a utopian idea and will remain so, in my judgment, as long as the national government regards whishy as a legitimate article of commerce. You may punish men for destroying life, limb or the property of others, but you cannot legislate the taste for whishy out of an old toper any more than you can jealousy out of the human heart.

The question arose, therefore, as to the best manner in which the drink-

The question arose, therefore, as to the best manner in which the drinking habit could be regulated and its cause removed. In other words, how could we prevent, first, the habit from being formed by the young citizen; second, how could we check drunkenness and its concurrent evils, and, finally, how could we satisfy the thirst of the old toper without killing him and keep him within reasonable bounds?

"We solved it by passing an act, now known as the dispensary law, which

self in betiering the condition of the ignorant of her own race, her work being principally among the children and mothers. Of this work she says: "I do not understand any excuse from moral responsibility for the woman of our race poscessing superior education and opportunities from carrying light and encouragement to the masses when they indifferently hedge themselves in narrow limits nor do I understand the freedom from anxiety for the future of the negro race on the greater part of a great many educated negroes. There is much to be done and the people are so slow to realize that our best material is needed in the back-woods."

Early in her career, with full realization of this need, Mrs. Washington determined to extend to her country women fraternal to the proposition of the state. This was in 1892, but it has had a hard road to travel ever since. The courts have fought the with their decisions and the people with their decisions and the people with their decisions and the people with their rifles and shotguns. At first it was experimental and crude. We were plowing up new ground, and we made mistakes. Now, however, I venture to say that if the question of its repeal were submitted to the people the vast majority, speaking through the ballots of the country women fraternal to the coun known as the dispensary law, which brought the manufacture, importation and sale of liquor directly under the control of the state. This was in 1892, but it has had a hard road to travel ever since. The courts have fought it with their decisions and the people with their ridges and shorteness.

Riberty of citizens."
"Only in one sense," replied the governor-"namely, that by closing the barrooms and restricting the sale of liquor to the public dispensaries, a young man cannet get into a saloon, get staggering drunk and disgrace himself. On the obter hand, any person in good standing, without regard to color, may buy from the public dispensary all the whisky he craves, and he will have the official assurance that it has been analyzed and is chemically it has been analyzed and is chemically

value of this indorsement by the state, and the best manufacturers in the country compete for our custom."
"But is not this private drinking de-

moralizing to both races?" inquired

man's club.

Mrs. Washington's success as an organizer among her sex in her own section eminently fits her to undertake the leadership of the women of the colored race.

My answer is that since the passage of the law crime has decreased 60 per cent. Again, the temptations offered to the youth of the state by the saloons erable of the women of the colored race. to the youth of the state by the saloons have been removed. Billiards, pool and fare banks have gone, and the barkeep-

er no longer has his accustomed 'pull' before and during elections."
"What becomes of the fund that ac-crues to the state from the fund that ac-

amounted to nearly \$244,000. By a wise provision of the new constitution the income from this source, after the payment of the constabulary and of ex-penses in the enforcement of the law, must be applied to the school fund—a handsome contribution of nearly \$200. 000 a year for educational purposes, to raise which the people would other-wise be *axed."

BRYAN'S OPPOSITION TO CORPORA-

TIONS.

The part of the farmer in the economic structure of society is that which has most appealed to Bryan. He stands before the people today the representative rather of the agricultural interest than of any party. It was not unnatural that from advocay of low tariff he should have turned to champlonship of the antioption bill, which sought to stop gambling in grain. Coming from a community spread purchased by the exactions of railroad companies, from a state the government of which has been for decades dominated by railroad influence, he quickly arrayed himself in antagonism to these great corporations. He strove to have the powers of the interstate commerce commission enlarsed—a step, by the way, which is demanded by the platform upon which he is now a candidate for the presidency—and he insisted that in fixing "reasonable rates" the commission should allow interest only on the cost of reproducing the roads at the present time. And it is proper here to note that in urivate action he haz kept himself as wholly free from the influence of railroad corporations as his record in the house argues he should. Like most public men of strong personality and talent, he has had his opportunities to join with the great army of corporations. In his Lincoin law practice he has systematically refused retainers from railway companies, and at the close of his second term in congress, though practically penniless, he declined a salary of \$10,000 a year to act as general coursel for a railroad associated with the Standard Oil company. In all probability the offer was not even a temptation to him, for confent with the simple life of an interior town, abstemicous in habits, and almost an ascetti in tastes, he has little need for a large income.—From "William Jennings Bryan: a Character Sketch." by William J. Abbot, in August Review of Reviews.

GROWTH IN SHIPBUILDING. Some idea of the growth of shipping

interests on the great lakes may be formed from the fact that, excluding warships, Cleveland is now the second greatest shipbuilding port in the world, the Ciyde being the first. Most people will be surprised at the statement that eland has a water commerce of 10, 000,000 net tons, while New York has not more than 12,000,000. The ore deposits of the Lake Superior region are responsible for this enormous development of

ONE HONEST MAN

DNE. Please inform your readers that if written to conditional tall it will in all in a scaled letter the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly visor after years of suffering from Nervous Workness.

I have no achieve to extent moder from any one. I was robbed and windled by quacks until I nearly lost feith in manifest, but think heaven, I am now well, vicerous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

The state of the contract of the contract

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of the Assurance Company proposed to him, and learn the facis upon which the promises of future Dividends and Profits are based. In other words, let upon a saked.

"It educates our children. Since the beginning of the operations of the dispensary law its net profits to the state.

It is educated to receive the dispensary law its net profits to the sinter and the profits are passed. In other words, let is average profits in recent years.

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It would be wise for a person intending to assure his life to study the record of the Assurance Company proposed to him, and learn the facis upon which the promises of future Dividends and Profits are based. In other words, let it as a very suggested, in the accumulation of surplus during its history as well as a very let will well remay the meaning the accumulation of surplus during its history as well as a very let will well remay the record of the promises of future Dividends and Profits are based. In other words, let

years, it will well repay the assure to give the subject the careful investigation that would be devoted by him to any other affair of like magnitude and importance. Due inquiry having been made let the best Company in which to assure be selected—one whose past record and present financial condition justify the belief that in the future it will afford both the greatest security and the largest profit of any security and the largest profit of any. THE business of the Society is conducted on the purely mutual plan; all

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II	ASSETS JAN. 1, 1896.
	9,229,213
1	6.580,069
1	4,461,323
1	2,409,584
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